



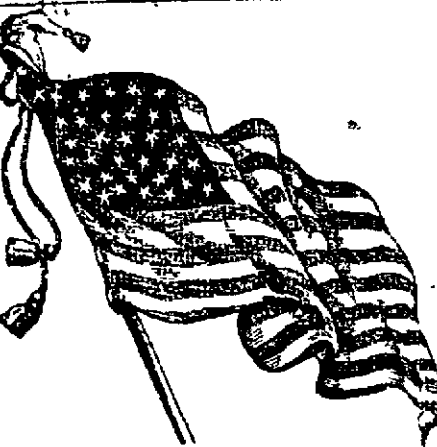


**The Daily Gazette**  
Published Every Evening Except Sunday  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**TERMS:**  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CASH ON HAND. HENRY BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
Twenty lines close matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.  
1 Square 1 day, \$1.00  
do 2 days, 1.50  
do 3 days, 2.00  
do 4 days, 2.50  
do 5 days, 3.00  
do 6 days, 3.50  
do 7 days, 4.00  
do 8 days, 4.50  
do 9 days, 5.00  
do 10 days, 5.50  
do 12 days, 6.00  
do 14 days, 6.50  
do 16 days, 7.00  
do 18 days, 7.50  
do 20 days, 8.00  
do 22 days, 8.50  
do 24 days, 9.00  
do 26 days, 9.50  
do 28 days, 10.00  
do 30 days, 10.50  
do 32 days, 11.00  
do 34 days, 11.50  
do 36 days, 12.00  
do 38 days, 12.50  
do 40 days, 13.00  
do 42 days, 13.50  
do 44 days, 14.00  
do 46 days, 14.50  
do 48 days, 15.00  
do 50 days, 15.50  
do 52 days, 16.00  
do 54 days, 16.50  
do 56 days, 17.00  
do 58 days, 17.50  
do 60 days, 18.00  
do 62 days, 18.50  
do 64 days, 19.00  
do 66 days, 19.50  
do 68 days, 20.00  
do 70 days, 20.50  
do 72 days, 21.00  
do 74 days, 21.50  
do 76 days, 22.00  
do 78 days, 22.50  
do 80 days, 23.00  
do 82 days, 23.50  
do 84 days, 24.00  
do 86 days, 24.50  
do 88 days, 25.00  
do 90 days, 25.50  
do 92 days, 26.00  
do 94 days, 26.50  
do 96 days, 27.00  
do 98 days, 27.50  
do 100 days, 28.00  
do 102 days, 28.50  
do 104 days, 29.00  
do 106 days, 29.50  
do 108 days, 30.00  
do 110 days, 30.50  
do 112 days, 31.00  
do 114 days, 31.50  
do 116 days, 32.00  
do 118 days, 32.50  
do 120 days, 33.00  
do 122 days, 33.50  
do 124 days, 34.00  
do 126 days, 34.50  
do 128 days, 35.00  
do 130 days, 35.50  
do 132 days, 36.00  
do 134 days, 36.50  
do 136 days, 37.00  
do 138 days, 37.50  
do 140 days, 38.00  
do 142 days, 38.50  
do 144 days, 39.00  
do 146 days, 39.50  
do 148 days, 40.00  
do 150 days, 40.50  
do 152 days, 41.00  
do 154 days, 41.50  
do 156 days, 42.00  
do 158 days, 42.50  
do 160 days, 43.00  
do 162 days, 43.50  
do 164 days, 44.00  
do 166 days, 44.50  
do 168 days, 45.00  
do 170 days, 45.50  
do 172 days, 46.00  
do 174 days, 46.50  
do 176 days, 47.00  
do 178 days, 47.50  
do 180 days, 48.00  
do 182 days, 48.50  
do 184 days, 49.00  
do 186 days, 49.50  
do 188 days, 50.00  
do 190 days, 50.50  
do 192 days, 51.00  
do 194 days, 51.50  
do 196 days, 52.00  
do 198 days, 52.50  
do 200 days, 53.00  
do 202 days, 53.50  
do 204 days, 54.00  
do 206 days, 54.50  
do 208 days, 55.00  
do 210 days, 55.50  
do 212 days, 56.00  
do 214 days, 56.50  
do 216 days, 57.00  
do 218 days, 57.50  
do 220 days, 58.00  
do 222 days, 58.50  
do 224 days, 59.00  
do 226 days, 59.50  
do 228 days, 60.00  
do 230 days, 60.50  
do 232 days, 61.00  
do 234 days, 61.50  
do 236 days, 62.00  
do 238 days, 62.50  
do 240 days, 63.00  
do 242 days, 63.50  
do 244 days, 64.00  
do 246 days, 64.50  
do 248 days, 65.00  
do 250 days, 65.50  
do 252 days, 66.00  
do 254 days, 66.50  
do 256 days, 67.00  
do 258 days, 67.50  
do 260 days, 68.00  
do 262 days, 68.50  
do 264 days, 69.00  
do 266 days, 69.50  
do 268 days, 70.00  
do 270 days, 70.50  
do 272 days, 71.00  
do 274 days, 71.50  
do 276 days, 72.00  
do 278 days, 72.50  
do 280 days, 73.00  
do 282 days, 73.50  
do 284 days, 74.00  
do 286 days, 74.50  
do 288 days, 75.00  
do 290 days, 75.50  
do 292 days, 76.00  
do 294 days, 76.50  
do 296 days, 77.00  
do 298 days, 77.50  
do 300 days, 78.00  
do 302 days, 78.50  
do 304 days, 79.00  
do 306 days, 79.50  
do 308 days, 80.00  
do 310 days, 80.50  
do 312 days, 81.00  
do 314 days, 81.50  
do 316 days, 82.00  
do 318 days, 82.50  
do 320 days, 83.00  
do 322 days, 83.50  
do 324 days, 84.00  
do 326 days, 84.50  
do 328 days, 85.00  
do 330 days, 85.50  
do 332 days, 86.00  
do 334 days, 86.50  
do 336 days, 87.00  
do 338 days, 87.50  
do 340 days, 88.00  
do 342 days, 88.50  
do 344 days, 89.00  
do 346 days, 89.50  
do 348 days, 90.00  
do 350 days, 90.50  
do 352 days, 91.00  
do 354 days, 91.50  
do 356 days, 92.00  
do 358 days, 92.50  
do 360 days, 93.00  
do 362 days, 93.50  
do 364 days, 94.00  
do 366 days, 94.50  
do 368 days, 95.00  
do 370 days, 95.50  
do 372 days, 96.00  
do 374 days, 96.50  
do 376 days, 97.00  
do 378 days, 97.50  
do 380 days, 98.00  
do 382 days, 98.50  
do 384 days, 99.00  
do 386 days, 99.50  
do 388 days, 100.00  
do 390 days, 100.50  
do 392 days, 101.00  
do 394 days, 101.50  
do 396 days, 102.00  
do 398 days, 102.50  
do 400 days, 103.00  
do 402 days, 103.50  
do 404 days, 104.00  
do 406 days, 104.50  
do 408 days, 105.00  
do 410 days, 105.50  
do 412 days, 106.00  
do 414 days, 106.50  
do 416 days, 107.00  
do 418 days, 107.50  
do 420 days, 108.00  
do 422 days, 108.50  
do 424 days, 109.00  
do 426 days, 109.50  
do 428 days, 110.00  
do 430 days, 110.50  
do 432 days, 111.00  
do 434 days, 111.50  
do 436 days, 112.00  
do 438 days, 112.50  
do 440 days, 113.00  
do 442 days, 113.50  
do 444 days, 114.00  
do 446 days, 114.50  
do 448 days, 115.00  
do 450 days, 115.50  
do 452 days, 116.00  
do 454 days, 116.50  
do 456 days, 117.00  
do 458 days, 117.50  
do 460 days, 118.00  
do 462 days, 118.50  
do 464 days, 119.00  
do 466 days, 119.50  
do 468 days, 120.00  
do 470 days, 120.50  
do 472 days, 121.00  
do 474 days, 121.50  
do 476 days, 122.00  
do 478 days, 122.50  
do 480 days, 123.00  
do 482 days, 123.50  
do 484 days, 124.00  
do 486 days, 124.50  
do 488 days, 125.00  
do 490 days, 125.50  
do 492 days, 126.00  
do 494 days, 126.50  
do 496 days, 127.00  
do 498 days, 127.50  
do 500 days, 128.00  
do 502 days, 128.50  
do 504 days, 129.00  
do 506 days, 129.50  
do 508 days, 130.00  
do 510 days, 130.50  
do 512 days, 131.00  
do 514 days, 131.50  
do 516 days, 132.00  
do 518 days, 132.50  
do 520 days, 133.00  
do 522 days, 133.50  
do 524 days, 134.00  
do 526 days, 134.50  
do 528 days, 135.00  
do 530 days, 135.50  
do 532 days, 136.00  
do 534 days, 136.50  
do 536 days, 137.00  
do 538 days, 137.50  
do 540 days, 138.00  
do 542 days, 138.50  
do 544 days, 139.00  
do 546 days, 139.50  
do 548 days, 140.00  
do 550 days, 140.50  
do 552 days, 141.00  
do 554 days, 141.50  
do 556 days, 142.00  
do 558 days, 142.50  
do 560 days, 143.00  
do 562 days, 143.50  
do 564 days, 144.00  
do 566 days, 144.50  
do 568 days, 145.00  
do 570 days, 145.50  
do 572 days, 146.00  
do 574 days, 146.50  
do 576 days, 147.00  
do 578 days, 147.50  
do 580 days, 148.00  
do 582 days, 148.50  
do 584 days, 149.00  
do 586 days, 149.50  
do 588 days, 150.00  
do 590 days, 150.50  
do 592 days, 151.00  
do 594 days, 151.50  
do 596 days, 152.00  
do 598 days, 152.50  
do 600 days, 153.00  
do 602 days, 153.50  
do 604 days, 154.00  
do 606 days, 154.50  
do 608 days, 155.00  
do 610 days, 155.50  
do 612 days, 156.00  
do 614 days, 156.50  
do 616 days, 157.00  
do 618 days, 157.50  
do 620 days, 158.00  
do 622 days, 158.50  
do 624 days, 159.00  
do 626 days, 159.50  
do 628 days, 160.00  
do 630 days, 160.50  
do 632 days, 161.00  
do 634 days, 161.50  
do 636 days, 162.00  
do 638 days, 162.50  
do 640 days, 163.00  
do 642 days, 163.50  
do 644 days, 164.00  
do 646 days, 164.50  
do 648 days, 165.00  
do 650 days, 165.50  
do 652 days, 166.00  
do 654 days, 166.50  
do 656 days, 167.00  
do 658 days, 167.50  
do 660 days, 168.00  
do 662 days, 168.50  
do 664 days, 169.00  
do 666 days, 169.50  
do 668 days, 170.00  
do 670 days, 170.50  
do 672 days, 171.00  
do 674 days, 171.50  
do 676 days, 172.00  
do 678 days, 172.50  
do 680 days, 173.00  
do 682 days, 173.50  
do 684 days, 174.00  
do 686 days, 174.50  
do 688 days, 175.00  
do 690 days, 175.50  
do 692 days, 176.00  
do 694 days, 176.50  
do 696 days, 177.00  
do 698 days, 177.50  
do 700 days, 178.00  
do 702 days, 178.50  
do 704 days, 179.00  
do 706 days, 179.50  
do 708 days, 180.00  
do 710 days, 180.50  
do 712 days, 181.00  
do 714 days, 181.50  
do 716 days, 182.00  
do 718 days, 182.50  
do 720 days, 183.00  
do 722 days, 183.50  
do 724 days, 184.00  
do 726 days, 184.50  
do 728 days, 185.00  
do 730 days, 185.50  
do 732 days, 186.00  
do 734 days, 186.50  
do 736 days, 187.00  
do 738 days, 187.50  
do 740 days, 188.00  
do 742 days, 188.50  
do 744 days, 189.00  
do 746 days, 189.50  
do 748 days, 190.00  
do 750 days, 190.50  
do 752 days, 191.00  
do 754 days, 191.50  
do 756 days, 192.00  
do 758 days, 192.50  
do 760 days, 193.00  
do 762 days, 193.50  
do 764 days, 194.00  
do 766 days, 194.50  
do 768 days, 195.00  
do 770 days, 195.50  
do 772 days, 196.00  
do 774 days, 196.50  
do 776 days, 197.00  
do 778 days, 197.50  
do 780 days, 198.00  
do 782 days, 198.50  
do 784 days, 199.00  
do 786 days, 199.50  
do 788 days, 200.00  
do 790 days, 200.50  
do 792 days, 201.00  
do 794 days, 201.50  
do 796 days, 202.00  
do 798 days, 202.50  
do 800 days, 203.00  
do 802 days, 203.50  
do 804 days, 204.00  
do 806 days, 204.50  
do 808 days, 205.00  
do 810 days, 205.50  
do 812 days, 206.00  
do 814 days, 206.50  
do 816 days, 207.00  
do 818 days, 207.50  
do 820 days, 208.00  
do 822 days, 208.50  
do 824 days, 209.00  
do 826 days, 209.50  
do 828 days, 210.00  
do 830 days, 210.50  
do 832 days, 211.00  
do 834 days, 211.50  
do 836 days, 212.00  
do 838 days, 212.50  
do 840 days, 213.00  
do 842 days, 213.50  
do 844 days, 214.00  
do 846 days, 214.50  
do 848 days, 215.00  
do 850 days, 215.50  
do 852 days, 216.00  
do 854 days, 216.50  
do 856 days, 217.00  
do 858 days, 217.50  
do 860 days, 218.00  
do 862 days, 218.50  
do 864 days, 219.00  
do 866 days, 219.50  
do 868 days, 220.00  
do 870 days, 220.50  
do 872 days, 221.00  
do 874 days, 221.50  
do 876 days, 222.00  
do 878 days, 222.50  
do 880 days, 223.00  
do 882 days, 223.50  
do 884 days, 224.00  
do 886 days, 224.50  
do 888 days, 225.00  
do 890 days, 225.50  
do 892 days, 226.00  
do 894 days, 226.50  
do 896 days, 227.00  
do 898 days, 227.50  
do 900 days, 228.00  
do 902 days, 228.50  
do 904 days, 229.00  
do 906 days, 229.50  
do 908 days, 230.00  
do 910 days, 230.50  
do 912 days, 231.00  
do 914 days, 231.50  
do 916 days, 232.00  
do 918 days, 232.50  
do 920 days, 233.00  
do 922 days, 233.50  
do 924 days, 234.00  
do 926 days, 234.50  
do 928 days, 235.00  
do 930 days, 235.50  
do 932 days, 236.00  
do 934 days, 236.50  
do 936 days, 237.00  
do 938 days, 237.50  
do 940 days, 238.00  
do 942 days, 238.50  
do 944 days, 239.00  
do 946 days, 239.50  
do 948 days, 240.00  
do 950 days, 240.50  
do 952 days, 241.00  
do 954 days, 241.50  
do 956 days, 242.00  
do 958 days, 242.50  
do 960 days, 243.00  
do 962 days, 243.50  
do 964 days, 244.00  
do 966 days, 244.50  
do 968 days, 245.00  
do 970 days, 245.50  
do 972 days, 246.00  
do 974 days, 246.50  
do 976 days, 247.00  
do 978 days, 247.50  
do 980 days, 248.00  
do 982 days, 248.50  
do 984 days, 249.00  
do 986 days, 249.50  
do 988 days, 250.00  
do 990 days, 250.50  
do 992 days, 251.00  
do 994 days, 251.50  
do 996 days, 252.00  
do 998 days, 252.50  
do 1000 days, 253.00  
do 1002 days, 253.50  
do 1004 days, 254.00  
do 1006 days, 254.50  
do 1008 days, 255.00  
do 1010 days, 255.50  
do 1012 days, 256.00  
do 1014 days, 256.50  
do 1016 days, 257.00  
do 1018 days, 257.50  
do 1020 days, 258.00  
do 1022 days, 258.50  
do 1024 days, 259.00  
do 1026 days, 259.50  
do 1028 days, 260.00  
do 1030 days, 260.50  
do 1032 days, 261.00  
do 1034 days, 261.50  
do 1036 days, 262.00  
do 1038 days, 262.50  
do 1040 days, 263.00  
do 1042 days, 263.50  
do 1044 days, 264.00  
do 1046 days, 264.50  
do 1048 days, 265.00  
do 1050 days, 265.50  
do 1052 days, 266.00  
do 1054 days, 266.50  
do 1056 days, 267.00  
do 1058 days, 267.50  
do 1060 days, 268.00  
do 1062 days, 268.50  
do 1064 days, 269.00  
do 1066 days, 269.50  
do 1068 days, 270.00  
do 1070 days, 270.50  
do 1072 days, 271.00  
do 1074 days, 271.50  
do 1076 days, 272.00  
do 1078 days, 272.50  
do 1080 days, 273.00  
do 1082 days, 273.50  
do 1084 days, 274.00  
do 1086 days, 274.50  
do 1088 days, 275.00  
do 1090 days, 275.50  
do 1092 days, 276.00  
do 1094 days, 276.50  
do 1096 days, 277.00  
do 1098 days, 277.50  
do 1100 days, 278.00  
do 1102 days, 278.50  
do 1104 days, 279.00  
do 1106 days, 279.50  
do 1108 days, 280.00  
do 1110 days, 280.50  
do 1112 days, 281.00  
do 1114 days, 281.50  
do 1116 days, 282.00  
do 1118 days, 282.50  
do 1120 days, 283.00  
do 1122 days, 283.50  
do 1124 days, 284.00  
do 1126 days, 284.50  
do 1128 days, 285.00  
do 1130 days, 285.50  
do 1132 days, 286.00  
do 1134 days, 286.50  
do 1136 days, 287.00  
do 1138 days, 287.50  
do 1140 days, 288.00  
do 1142 days, 288.50  
do 1144 days, 289.00  
do 1146 days, 289.50  
do 1148 days, 290.00  
do 1150 days, 290.50  
do 1152 days, 291.00  
do 1154 days, 291.50  
do 1156 days, 292.00  
do 1158 days, 292.50  
do 1160 days, 293.00  
do 1162 days, 293.50  
do 1164 days, 294.00  
do 1166 days, 294.50  
do 1168 days, 295.00  
do 1170 days, 295.50  
do 1172 days, 296.00  
do 1174 days, 296.50  
do 1176 days, 297.00  
do 1178 days, 297.50  
do 1180 days, 298.00  
do 1182 days, 298.50  
do 1184 days, 299.00  
do 1186 days, 299.50  
do 1188 days, 300.00  
do 1190 days, 300.50  
do 1192 days, 301.00  
do 1194 days, 301.50  
do 1196 days, 302.00  
do 1198 days, 302.50  
do 1200 days, 303.00  
do 1202 days, 303.50  
do 1204 days, 304.00  
do 1206 days, 304.50  
do 1208 days, 305.00  
do 1210 days, 305.50  
do 1212 days, 306.00  
do 1214 days, 306.50  
do 1216 days, 307.00  
do 1218 days, 307.50  
do 1220 days, 308.00  
do 1222 days, 308.50  
do 1224 days, 309.00  
do 1226 days, 309.50  
do 1228 days, 310.00  
do 1230 days, 310.50  
do 1232 days, 311.00  
do 1234 days, 311.50  
do 1236 days, 312.00  
do 1238 days, 312.50  
do 1240 days, 313.00  
do 1242 days, 313.50  
do 1244 days, 314.00  
do 1246 days, 314.50  
do 1248 days, 315.00  
do 1250 days, 315.50  
do 1252 days, 316.00  
do 1254 days, 316.50  
do 1256 days, 317.00  
do 1258 days, 317.50  
do 1260 days, 318.00  
do 1262 days, 318.50  
do 1264 days, 319.00  
do 1266 days, 319.50  
do 1268 days, 320.00  
do 1270 days, 320.50  
do 1272 days, 321.00  
do 1274 days, 321.50  
do 1276 days, 322.00  
do 1278 days, 322.50  
do 1280 days, 323.00  
do 1282 days, 323.50  
do 1284 days, 324.00  
do 1286 days, 324.50  
do 1288 days, 325.00  
do 1290 days, 325.50  
do 1292 days, 326.00  
do 1294 days, 326.50  
do 1296 days, 327.00  
do 1298 days, 327.50  
do 1300 days, 328.00  
do 1302 days, 328.50  
do 1304 days, 329.00  
do 1306 days, 329.50  
do 1308 days, 330.00  
do 1310 days, 330.50  
do 1312 days, 331.00  
do 1314 days, 331.50  
do 1316 days, 332.00  
do 1318 days, 332.50  
do 1320 days, 333.00  
do 1322 days, 333.50  
do 1324 days, 334.00  
do 1326 days, 334.50  
do 1328 days, 335.00  
do 1330 days, 335.50  
do 1332 days, 336.00  
do 1334 days, 336.50  
do 1336 days, 337.00  
do 1338 days, 337.50  
do 1340 days, 338.00  
do 1342 days, 338.50  
do 1344 days, 339.00  
do 1346 days, 339.50  
do 1348 days, 340.00  
do 1350 days, 340.50  
do 1352 days, 341.00  
do 1354 days, 341.50  
do 1356 days, 342.00  
do 1358 days, 342.50  
do 1360 days, 343.00  
do 1362 days, 343.50  
do 1364 days, 344.00  
do 1366 days, 344.50  
do 1368 days, 345.00  
do 1370 days, 345.50  
do 1372 days, 346.00  
do 1374 days, 346.50  
do 1376 days, 347.00  
do 1378 days, 347.50  
do 1380 days, 348.00  
do 1382 days, 348.50  
do 1384 days, 349.00  
do 1386 days, 349.50  
do 1388 days, 350.00  
do 1390 days, 350.50  
do 1392 days, 351.00  
do 1394 days, 351.50  
do 1396 days, 352.00  
do 1398 days, 352.50  
do 1400 days, 353.00  
do 1402 days, 353.50  
do 1404 days, 354.00  
do 1406 days, 354.50  
do 1408 days, 355.00  
do 1410 days, 355.50  
do 1412 days, 356.00  
do 1414 days, 356.50  
do 1416 days, 357.00  
do 1418 days, 357.50  
do 1420 days, 358.00  
do 1422 days, 358.50  
do 1424 days, 359.00  
do 1426 days, 359.50  
do 1428 days, 360.00  
do 1430 days, 360.50  
do 1432 days, 361.00  
do 1434 days, 361.50  
do 1436 days, 362.00  
do 1438 days, 362.50  
do 1440 days, 363.00  
do 1442 days, 363.50  
do 1444 days, 364.00  
do 1446 days, 364.50  
do 1448 days, 365.00  
do 1450 days, 365.50  
do 1452 days, 366.00  
do 1454 days, 366.50  
do 1456 days, 367.00  
do 1458 days, 367.50  
do 1460 days, 368.00  
do 1462 days, 368.50  
do 1464 days, 369.00  
do 1466 days, 369.50  
do 1468 days, 370.00  
do 1470 days, 370.50  
do 1472 days, 371.00  
do 1474 days, 371.50  
do 1476 days, 372.00  
do 1478 days, 372.50  
do 1480 days, 373.00  
do 1482 days, 373.50  
do 1484 days, 374.00  
do 1486 days, 374.50  
do 1488 days, 375.00  
do 1490 days, 375.50  
do 1492 days, 376.00





Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Invaluable Pennsylvania.

The rebels appear not to have given up the idea of invading Pennsylvania. They are advancing again with large numbers upon Chambersburg, which is 52 miles from Harrisburg. There must be a collision there soon between the opposing forces. The rebels have also advanced to Uniontown, in the direction of Pittsburgh, forty miles from that city. There is, of course, great excitement in all that region. The slow-going Pennsylvanians are becoming aroused, and when they get mad all over, will make a good fight. But it needed something of this kind to stir them up to a realizing sense of the rebellion and its consequences. They will soon ascertain that it is neither a presidential election that is going on, nor a contractors' war.

Shooting Enrolling Officers.

Another enrolling officer has been shot in Dodge county in this state, and troops have been ordered there to put a stop to such performances. It is about time some of these assassins should be punished. The government should let it be known in an unmistakable manner that its officers are to be protected in the discharge of their duties. It will hardly do to wait the slow progress of the civil courts, as the evil is rapidly spreading. We have no doubt that the military power has jurisdiction in cases of this kind, and, we presume, will be obliged to exercise it before the draft is completed.

THE STEAMER FINGAL.—The capture of the rebel ram Fingal at Savannah by our gunboats, is said to be the first decisive fight which ever occurred between iron-clads. The Fingal was armed with five Enfield 100 pounders, and was, plated with two and a half inch iron, and her pilot-house covered with five inch plate, and proof covered at angles of thirty degrees, and also covered with five inches of plates. She was of course by far the most powerful vessel the rebels had afloat.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.—This gallant regiment is permitted a short season of repose after its recent severe fatiguing marches and battles with the enemy in the rear of Vicksburg. They were at Young's Point on the 11th, as we learn from a letter written by Lieut. Sargent of this city. In 39 days, commencing on the 2d of May, they marched 450 miles, most of the time either skirmishing with the enemy or engaged with them in battle. The Eighth has become one of our veteran regiments.

THE DEFEAT OF MILROY.—The Richmond papers claim a brilliant victory at Winchester over Milroy. They say they took many pieces of artillery, 7,000 prisoners, 3,000 horses, and a great number of wagons. This is doubtless an exaggeration, but it was more disastrous than at first reported.

There was a heavy artillery duel on the 12th inst. between the Pawnee and the batteries on Morris Island on our side, and the batteries on Folly Island on the part of the rebels. The result has not transpired.

The rebels report that Gen. Carter has made another raid into East Tennessee with a mounted force of 2,000 men. They tore up the railroad, burnt Lenox Station, together with a large factory.

During Gov. Salomon's visit to General Grant's army, on one occasion he approached too near the rebel works and the sharpshooters gave him notice of the fact by firing at his party. None were hit, although some had very narrow escapes.

Remember the Floral and Strawberry festival, to-night, at Leppin's Hall.

The sixth company of the first negro regiment of the District of Columbia have been mustered into the service.

Mr. J. N. Webster of Illinois, has just invented a machine for stoning cherries, plums, peaches and such fruit. It is said to do the work in admirable style, leaving the fruit, when separated from the stone, as plump looking as before.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN NEW YORK.—The war spirit continues with unabated interest. Yesterday the 11th regiment, Col. Meade, the 23d, Col. Agnew, the 23d, (Brooklyn) Col. Everett, and the 37th, (Brooklyn) Col. Smith, were ordered to march to Harrisburg. Gen. Sanford ordered the 4th regiment of artillery to get ready to march, General Couch to furnish all the necessary equipments on their arrival at their headquarters. A number of other regiments are ready to march to-day, and will be forwarded as soon as they can procure transportation. The soldiers who left yesterday were in excellent spirits, and seemed to be possessed with as much patriotic enthusiasm and military vigor as when they were summoned to respond to the booming of the first rebel gun against Fort Sumter, more than two years ago. The 10th regiment volunteers, or National Zouaves, are progressing favorably with their reorganization, under Colonel Bendis, and they expect to be ready to march, as a militia regiment, with 600 men, on Monday night.—N. Y. Tribune, 19th.

Under the above head the Richmond Whig makes the following remarks, which probably refer to the invasion of the north contemplated by Lee.

Day by day the track of the destroyer becomes broader. Two thirds of Virginia, two-thirds of Tennessee, the coasts of North and South Carolina, part of Georgia, nearly all of Florida, Northern Mississippi, Western and Southern Louisiana, a great part of Arkansas and Missouri have already been laid waste, and every hour brings tidings of fresh destruction. Dispatches of Saturday informed us that the enemy had destroyed a million dollars worth of property on the Combahee and stolen a thousand negroes; it was but a few days ago that they ravaged the counties of Mathews in this state, and even while we write tidings come to us that they are burning private houses and destroying every grain of corn they can lay their hands on in the counties of King and Queen.

Enough has been said of the barbarism of this mode of warfare, and too much has to be confessed of the entire impunity with which it is carried on. Our outcries and our admonitions of the weakness or the inability of our forces in the field add to this baneful joy of the foe, without stimulating troops, government or people to the pitch of retributive vengeance. The belt of desolation widens, however, not is there much prospect of an abatement of the evil. Citizens complain of the government, which in turn complains of the citizens. Meantime, common inquiry is made as to the existence and present whereabouts of the organized forces of the confederacy.

We may be sure this state of things will continue so long as the war is waged exclusively on confederate soil. Every day the enemy remains in our territory will add to the width of the belt of desolation, and they now fancy themselves out of danger, and will soon discover their mistake.

If a thousand Yankee cavalry can ride entirely through the state of Mississippi without molestation, what is to hinder a like number from going through Virginia, North and South Carolina to Port Royal? Certainly unarmed and unorganized citizens will not hinder them.

The belt of desolation serves many purposes of the Yankee nation. It opens a way to free labor and northern settlers; it diminishes production and concentrates southern population within limits inadequate to their support; it prepares a place for Yankee emigration if peace on the basis of separation is declared. But this is not all. It answers the purpose of war as well as of peace, by intercepting a country's supplies between its own and the Yankee border. Thus it is a safeguard against invasion. If Lee would advance, he must move through a desert, dragging immense trains of food behind him. The case is the same with Bragg, with Johnston, with Price.

Indeed, we hear that Price will find it difficult, if not impossible to enter Missouri. In front of all our large armies lies a waste, where there is food for neither man nor beast. Girded by a belt of desolation, the north is safe from invasion, the broader the belt the greater the security. As the months waste and the years roll on, the south, unless something be done, will be empty, in the language of the Scripture, "the abomination of desolation."

We believe that something will be done—the necessity of the case demands it imperatively; would that we could be sure that it will be done speedily. The cup can be returned to the lips of the north, but it is a bitter draught. Mercy to ourselves demands this act of retributive justice to them.

Wisconsin Railroads.

Much talk had been had between the managers of our roads, in regard to some arrangement, whereby the receipts of all roads running into Milwaukee from the west and northwest, should be pro rated, or pooled. This, as the Herald says, should give Milwaukee the control of the trade at fair and remunerative rates. By establishing a scale of prices for passengers and freight, at a uniform rate per mile, it does not require much sagacity to see that Milwaukee, having the advantage of 50 to 100 miles, would secure all that belongs to her. It is useless to expect our railroads to do more than to run on absolute principles of free trade. On such principles Milwaukee will prosper. The Northwestern road, forced to run at the same rates per mile as the Milwaukee roads, would be compelled to become a local road, feeding the Milwaukee roads from all points north of Janesville. Or, if that road attempted to compete for the business that belongs to Milwaukee, by cutting rates, the combined Milwaukee roads could take the freight from and to all connecting points on the Northwestern road for nothing, and still make better earnings than now, because their rates from the river would be beyond competition.

Under such a competition, we imagine the real owners of the Northwestern railroad would be glad to sell out. We predict that if the Milwaukee roads do consolidate earnings, that it will not be one year before that portion of the Northwestern road in this state will be owned by the combined Wisconsin roads.

If it be objected to the consolidation that there is danger to Milwaukee interests in such an immense corporation, we answer that these lines of road run from the river to Milwaukee, and in no way can they operate the roads with so much profit to themselves, as to carry their passengers and freight over their whole length. This is an axiom in business that common sense alone teaches. To suppose the owners of \$25,000,000 worth of railroads are going to operate them in any manner not likely to receive the most income, is simply preposterous. If they do operate them on the most selfish principles, Milwaukee will have no cause to complain.

What is true of the business of the roads leading from Milwaukee to the river, is true of the extension into Iowa and Minnesota. The road from Winona west is being constructed through one of the richest regions in the northwest. The business from that road, under a consolidated Wisconsin railroad system, must of a necessity all come to Milwaukee—because, to add 100 miles more transportation to its productions would lessen their value.

So it is with regard to the road now building from McGregor west. This road will have forty miles in operation this coming fall. It matters not who owns that road, its business once transferred to the cars of the Prairie du Chien railway must nearly all come to Milwaukee.

It will be remembered that the Illinois Central railroad attempted to divert traffic from the nearest and natural market, and refused to allow the Racine and Mississippi railroad company to run its cars over their road. But now they are compelled to follow the inevitable law of trade, and permit shippers to load cars at Dubuque for Milwaukee and Racine on the same terms as those bound for Chicago.

After all the contests and competitions of rival roads and rival cities, the most absolute freedom of trade will prevail at last. The nearest market and the best will draw the products of the country by a law as certain as that the valleys will drain the highlands.—Wisconsinian.

Two men named John Van der Wal and John Pennings are on trial at Green Bay, for the alleged murder of Peter Van der Wal, father of the former.

Last Night's Report.

New York, June 23.

Admiral Foote is better to-day. "Hopes" are entertained of his recovery. A published Washington letter says: "Our army on Saturday was very active. Several corps took up their march."

Judge Taney, on Friday last, at Baltimore, gave an opinion that the regulations issued by the secretary of the treasury, on the 28th of August last, relative to the internal commerce, are illegal and void.

A special to the New York Evening Post, from Washington, to-day, says: "All information which our cavalry has been able to obtain, confirms the previous impression, that there is no rebel force of infantry this side of the Blue Ridge, though they may occupy Ashby's and Manassas Gaps. Pleasanton found some at Snicker's Gap. The rebel cavalry force still remains near Middleburg. Our cavalry has been through Thoroughfare Gap, showing that neither Lee nor any of his forces are there, as published."

"Nothing has been seen of the enemy towards Warrenton and beyond, nor south of that place."

"Our army is moving. Hooker is prepared."

"We have unauthenticated reports that the rebel army is retreating down the valley towards Culpeper."

A Baltimore letter says: "Cumberland Md., has been re-possessed by our troops. A reconnaissance to Romney showed no rebel forces in that vicinity. The country between Cumberland and Martinsburg has been laid waste. The railroad track has been destroyed, bridges burned, etc."

All information received at the American office is that the rebel force at Frederick and vicinity is only a small scouting party. There are not more than seven or eight thousand rebels in Maryland.

There has been as yet no engagement or demonstration made at Harper's Ferry, and we still hold communication with that point.

Harper's Ferry, 5 o'clock p. m., June 23.

To Brig. Gen. Williams: I moved with my command this morning to Middleburg, attacked the rebel cavalry force under Stuart, and steadily drove him all day, inflicting heavy loss at every step. We took two pieces of artillery, one being a Blakely gun, together with three caissons, besides blowing one up. We also captured upwards of sixty prisoners, and more are coming in, including a lieutenant colonel and major, and five other officers, and wounded a colonel. A large number of wounded rebels are in the town of Upperville. They left their dead and wounded on the field. Of the former we saw upwards of twenty. We also took a large number of carbines, and sabres—in fact it was a most disastrous day for the rebel cavalry. Our loss is very small both in men and horses.

A. PLEASANTON, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Cairo, June 22.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The latest news from the army is to the 19th. No important change.

There is considerable excitement at Memphis, in consequence of an anticipated attack by guerrillas.

On Friday last our cavalry had a skirmish with a rebel force in the vicinity of Germantown, in which it is reported some 200 federals were captured. It is also reported that Marmaduke, with a force of 2,000, and two heavy siege guns, is approaching Memphis, on the Arkansas river. On Saturday, government cotton in the city was being rolled down to the river, by a large number of hands, and put on board the transports.

Notwithstanding this, it is hardly probable that the rebels have force enough to attempt the capture of the place.

The transport Gen. Anderson this morning brought 328 refugees, mostly women and children, from Memphis. They represent the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. They are a most helpless and wretched set of people. Like the contrabands, they are wholly dependent on the government and charity. They will be sent north, to get food and work, a privilege that is denied to their black fellow-sufferers.

New York, June 22.

A Baltimore letter of June 21st, in the Philadelphia Press, says that Lee has moved up his army so that his left wing rests in Maryland, and to get supplies he has invaded Pennsylvania.

Hooker has pushed his army up so that his right wing rests on Poolesville. The advance into Maryland must be made before the rebel army can give battle.

A Frederick, Md., letter of the 20th, in the Inquirer, says it is not believed that over 15,000 rebels of all arms of the service have crossed into Maryland and Pennsylvania. They are steadily advancing eastward, and will not stop before they reach Monocacy Junction, where they will be in a position to unite with Lee near Point of Rocks, in the vicinity of Nolan's Ford, where he may expect. Maryland Heights will thus be completely invested.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer reports that the rebels are advancing on Gettysburg with 40,000 men and eighteen pieces of artillery. A large force of rebels is also approaching London telegraph station, from the direction of Mercersburg, evidently reconnoitering; and that a scout reports rebel artillery planted on Funkstown plank-road, near Hagerstown.

CINCINNATI, June 22.

Special to the Tribune.—A dispatch dated at Huron, near Mitchell, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, this afternoon, to the president of the road, says: The rebel marauders, variously estimated at from 300 to 900, entered Orleans, Indiana, this morning, and attacked a company of home guards, a cavalry company. The cavalry was badly cut up. The rebels have ordered troops from Indianapolis and New Albany by special train to Orleans.

Gen. I. W. Wallace does not go to Vicksburg, as reported. Not being on duty, he applied to the department for permission to visit Vicksburg, but has received no reply. He is still here.

The trouble in Holmes county, this state, is over. Col. Wallace went out there, as I reported you, and a skirmish ensued, in which no one was killed. The Union and peace Democrats had a consultation, in which it was agreed that if the soldiers would withdraw the ringleaders would be given up.

The insurgents have given up two of the original prisoners who were arrested by the marshal, and the other two are to be forthcoming. Some of the rescuers are also given up, and no opposition to the arrest of the others is to be made if they can be found, which is considered somewhat doubtful. The enrollment is to be completed. The insurgents are to be dispersed, and the military is to be withdrawn, which is already done with the exception of one hundred men who are left to see that the agreement is complied with in good faith. The balance of the force is said to have gone to Warsaw, Horton county to regulate some insurgents in that vicinity.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—There is a report on the ledge-to-day, that guerrillas have appeared on both banks of the river below Cape Girardeau. A captain who came up last night says that there were rumors at Commerce that several copperheads in Egypt had promised to help the Missouri guerrillas.

Major B. S. Haslam, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, was this morning appointed district provost marshal of the district of the frontier, having his headquarters at Springfield.

The guerrillas robbed the town of Leesville, Benton county, last Thursday night, and on Friday were threatening Warsaw, where only a small force is stationed. The commander sent to Sedalia for reinforcements, on Saturday.

Parties who have returned from Jefferson City, and have closely canvassed the subject with members of the state convention, are confident that no emancipation ordinance will be passed, the convention being hopelessly divided into a half-dozen factions, on the details of emancipation.

CINCINNATI, June 22.

Yesterday about 600 rebels crossed the river in the neighborhood of Leavenworth, into Indiana. This forenoon they had reached Paoli, in Orange county. Their purpose was said to be to burn the bridges of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad. Troops are moving to intercept them.

St. Paul, June 22.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Major Hatch, of this city, has been authorized by the war department to raise an independent cavalry force which moves against the hostile Indians, without regard to the other military expeditions. He will take about 1,000 men, all mounted. His force will be largely composed of Chippewa Indians and led river half breeds. Major Hatch proposes to start in about a month, and will move directly and rapidly to Pembina, and from that point pursue such a course as circumstances may require. He intends to capture Little Crow's forces until they kill or capture them, and the arrangements made for rapid movements render it probable. This flying expedition will accomplish more than the slow trains which are now plodding over the plains.

A trader who just arrived in town this afternoon from Fort Farny says Little Crow was there when he left, on the 31st inst., with sixty warriors and a few squaws, most of them dressed in citizens clothes taken from their murdered victims. They were well armed with rifles and revolvers. Little Crow asked Gov. Dallas for ammunition but was refused. He claimed to be friendly to the people in the British possessions, and promised not to disturb them unless they joined the Americans. Little Crow claims to have 300 tents at St. Joseph, which would indicate a force of 1,500 warriors. He knows the number that has been made of the remainder of the Indians who were captured. He says he expects our troops will kill him and all his men, but he thinks they will not catch them this season. This party had two white boys who were captives, but the priest at St. Joseph ransomed them.

SOMERSET, Ky., June 22.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—News of much interest is hourly expected, but nothing permissible is transpiring to-day.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.

News reached headquarters to-day that John Morgan, with 5,000 men, had crossed the Cumberland river, near Carthage, last night. Passengers report considerable excitement at Gallatin, having heard a report of 5,000 rebels advancing on that place. Preparations are being made to defend it.

New York, June 22.

The steamer Dudley Buck, from Newbern, has arrived.

General Will's negro brigade now numbered 2,000 and 3,000. Ballistics range from 30 to 100 per day, and one day they reached 300.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, June 23.

Flour dull, and irregular, 64c per cwt. on western grades. Wheat opened firm and closed dull and drooping, 1.17 1/2, 1.17 1/2 Chicago spring; 1.27 1/2, 1.27 1/2 Milwaukee club, Corn 75 1/2, 75 1/2, 75 1/2, 75 1/2.

The iron-clad Roanoke has been ordered to sea. Probably she may bear the flag of the south Atlantic blockading squadron.

Advices from Wilmington state that there was only one rebel brigade, Clingham's, there; also only one in Charleston, most of the troops have gone west. The Herald has a report from near Vicksburg stating the Col. Hatch of the 2d Iowa cavalry has destroyed the railroad bridge from La Grange to Grenada.

BALTIMORE, June 22.

A body of cavalry belonging to Couch's command entered Frederick yesterday afternoon and drove the rebels out. It is believed there are no rebels in Frederick county. Trains left this morning for Frederick and Harper's Ferry.

New York, June 23.

Stocks more active and better. Money and exchange unchanged. Gold 43 1/2. U. S. 6s 92, coupons 103 1/2. N. O. sugar 11 1/2. N. O. molasses 39 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

The Enquirer has the following on its bulletin board: A dispatch has been received this morning that the rebels are advancing in force on Chambersburg.

HARRISBURG, June 23.

News from Pittsburgh shows that great excitement exists there. The rebels are reported at Uniontown, 40 miles distant. Business is entirely suspended. We still hold Chambersburg.

CAPE HARK, June 23.

The steamer Canada from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown 14th was boarded off here last night. Advices two days later. Breadstuffs, Friday, closed with a declining tendency. Wheat slightly declined, red winter 84, Corn lower, mixed 22 1/2. Provisions unchanged, except bacon which declined 64 1/2. Lard easier. Ill. C. shares 32 1/2, 33 discount.

Remember the Floral and Strawberry festival, to-night, at Leppin's Hall.

An enthusiastic believer was relating to a sceptic certain spiritual performances to which he could testify, and among other things, he said that, on one occasion, the spirit of his wife, who had been dead several years, returned to him, and, seating herself upon his knees, put her arms around him, and kissed him, much to his gratification, as she used to do when living. "You need not say so," remarked the sceptic, "but the spirit of your wife really embraced you and kissed you?" "No," he replied, "the spirit took possession of the female form of the future Mrs. B.—that is to be, you know—and, through her embraced and kissed me!"

SOLDIERS GOING TO HARTFORD, WASHINGTON Co.—Two companies from the 9th regiment, Col. Dill, came in from Madison this morning, and go from here to Hartford, Washington county, where they are to be stationed for a period of time.—WTS. CONTR.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE DRAFT IN NEW JERSEY.—In view of several cases of resistance of the enrollment in Newark, a notice was read on Sunday last in all the Roman Catholic churches of that city, by order of Bishop Bayley, advising the people of that denomination, with whom most of the difficulty has arisen, not to make any resistance whatever to the work; that it was the law of the land and must be obeyed; and that the people should give a ready acquiescence to it, and answer promptly and truthfully all questions.

MILITARY EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—Every quarter of the city, during yesterday, the greatest activity in military matters prevailed. Drums and fife could be heard in almost every direction, with music of a more expensive character. Large companies of men could be seen marching in every direction, at the tap of the drum, and there appeared to be the greatest enthusiasm pervading the entire community. The recruiting was lively, and large accessions were made to the ranks of the various regiments.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

ORDERED TO LEAVE.—All the gamblers in Cincinnati have been ordered to leave within fifteen days.

Richmond papers give an account of the accidental explosion of the rebel iron clad ram Chattahoochee with which it was intended to make a raid upon our fleet at Apalachicola, in revenge for the capture of the schooner Fashion, laden with cotton, by boats from our squadron; 12 persons were killed, others were badly scalded. The ship sailed and sunk near the shore, settling firmly on the bottom.

New York, June 23.

A Chambersburg special says a detachment of the 1st New York cavalry had skirmish on Monday afternoon with the rebels, about three miles from Green Castle. We lost two men, three being charged from Smokestown. The rebels are prepared to make a stand at the point above stated. They had infantry thrown out as skirmishers. The greater portion of the rebel force is six miles beyond Waynesboro, towards Frederick. Rebels have been to Quincy, Townsboro and Mt. Hope.

New Orleans correspondent per the steamer Locust Point, states that our siege batteries have been opened on Port Hudson, and a continuous rain of shot and shell are being poured into the enemy's works. Several buildings, supposed to contain commissary stores, have been destroyed, and the rebels are known to be suffering from killed and wounded. An expedition had driven away a force of rebels collected at Clinton. Deserters coming into our lines report the rebel strength at least 10,000, well clothed but suffering for food. Twenty-five or thirty of our men are daily added to the killed and hurt by the enemy's sharpshooters. Capt. Hart, of the gunboat Albatross, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol, while in a state of mania from fever.—The destruction of the barque Texana, as well as Lenox, by the captured tug Boston, is confirmed.

A rebel telegram from Mobile, 17th, says the rebels repulsed our troops 27 times at Port Hudson, and aid is close at hand; also that a courier arrived at Jackson from Port Hudson, who states that the enemy is punished severely; that the garrison has 60 days' provisions, and will hold out to the last.

SOMERSET, Ky., June 22.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—News of much interest is hourly expected, but nothing permissible is transpiring to-day.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.

News reached headquarters to-day that John Morgan, with 5,000 men, had crossed the Cumberland river, near Carthage, last night. Passengers report considerable excitement at Gallatin, having heard a report of 5,000 rebels advancing on that place. Preparations are being made to defend it.

New York, June 22.

The steamer Dudley Buck, from Newbern, has arrived.

General Will's negro brigade now numbered 2,000 and 3,000. Ballistics range from 30 to 100 per day, and one day they reached 300.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, June 23.

Flour dull, and irregular, 64c per cwt. on western grades. Wheat opened firm and closed dull and drooping, 1.17 1/2, 1.17 1/2 Chicago spring; 1.27 1/2, 1.27 1/2 Milwaukee club, Corn 75 1/2, 75 1/2, 75 1/2, 75 1/2.

The iron-clad Roanoke has been ordered to sea. Probably she may bear the flag of the south Atlantic blockading squadron.

Advices from Wilmington state that there was only one rebel brigade, Clingham's, there; also only one in Charleston, most of the troops have gone west. The Herald has a report from near Vicksburg stating the Col. Hatch of the 2d Iowa cavalry has destroyed the railroad bridge from La Grange to Grenada.

BALTIMORE, June 22.

A body of cavalry belonging to Couch's command entered Frederick yesterday afternoon and drove the rebels out. It is believed there are no rebels in Frederick county. Trains left this morning for Frederick and Harper's Ferry.

New York, June 23.

Stocks more active and better. Money and exchange unchanged. Gold 43 1/2. U. S. 6s 92, coupons 103 1/2. N. O. sugar 11 1/2. N. O. molasses 39 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

The Enquirer has the following on its bulletin board: A dispatch has been received this morning that the rebels are advancing in force on Chambersburg.

HARRISBURG, June 23.

News from Pittsburgh shows that great excitement exists there. The rebels are reported at Uniontown, 40 miles distant. Business is entirely suspended. We still hold Chambersburg.

CAPE HARK, June 23.

The steamer Canada from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown 14th was boarded off here last night. Advices two days later. Breadstuffs, Friday, closed with a declining tendency. Wheat slightly declined, red winter 84, Corn lower, mixed 22 1/2. Provisions unchanged, except bacon which declined 64 1/2. Lard easier. Ill. C. shares 32 1/2, 33 discount.

Remember the Floral and Strawberry festival, to-night, at Leppin's Hall.

An enthusiastic believer was relating to a sceptic certain spiritual performances to which he could testify, and among other things, he said that, on one occasion, the spirit of his wife, who had been dead several years, returned to him, and, seating herself upon his knees, put her arms around him, and kissed him, much to his gratification, as she used to do when living. "You need not say so," remarked the sceptic, "but the spirit of your wife really embraced you and kissed you?" "No," he replied, "the spirit took possession of the female form of the future Mrs. B.—that is to be, you know—and, through her embraced and kissed me!"

SOLDIERS GOING TO HARTFORD, WASHINGTON Co.—Two companies from the 9th regiment, Col. Dill, came in from Madison this morning, and go from here to Hartford, Washington county, where they are to be stationed for a period of time.—WTS. CONTR.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE DRAFT IN NEW JERSEY.—In view of several cases of resistance of the enrollment in Newark, a notice was read on Sunday last in all the Roman Catholic churches of that city, by order of Bishop Bayley, advising the people of that denomination, with whom most of the difficulty has arisen, not to make any resistance whatever to the work; that it was the law of the land and must be obeyed; and that the people should give a ready acquiescence to it, and answer promptly and truthfully all questions.

MILITARY EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—Every quarter of the city, during yesterday, the greatest activity in military matters prevailed. Drums and fife could be heard in almost every direction, with music of a more expensive character. Large companies of men could be seen marching in every direction, at the tap of the drum, and there appeared to be the greatest enthusiasm pervading the entire community. The recruiting was lively, and large accessions were made to the ranks of the various regiments.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

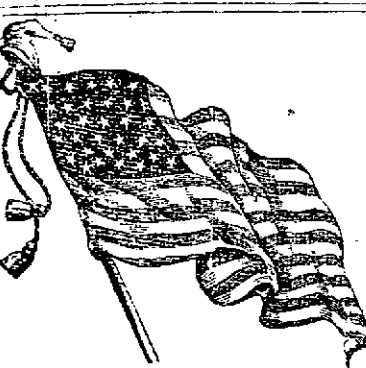
ORDERED TO LEAVE.—All the gamblers in Cincinnati have been ordered to leave within fifteen days.

Santa Clara county, California, has voted to subscribe \$100,000 to the Pacific railroad stock. All the counties along the route have now subscribed their proportion, making \$2,000,000 in all subscribed by the state.

The Whitewater Register says that over 4,000 sheep have been washed in the river at that place the present season.

At St. Paul, Minn., on the 14th inst., the thermometer stood at 100 degrees in the shade. There is a great drought in that region.





Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Invading Pennsylvania.

The rebels appear not to have given up the idea of invading Pennsylvania. They are advancing again with large numbers upon Chambersburg, which is 52 miles from Harrisburg. There must be a collision there soon between the opposing forces. The rebels have also advanced to Uniontown, in the direction of Pittsburgh, forty miles from that city. There is, of course, great excitement in all that region. The slow-going Pennsylvanians are becoming aroused, and when they get mad all over, will make a good fight. But it needed something of this kind to stir them up to a realizing sense of the rebellion and its consequences. They will soon ascertain that it is neither a presidential election that is going on, nor a contractors' war.

## Shooting Enrolling Officers.

Another enrolling officer has been shot in Dodge county in this state, and troops have been ordered there to put a stop to such performances. It is about time some of these assassins should be punished. The government should let it be known in an unmistakable manner that its officers are to be protected in the discharge of their duties. It will hardly do to await the slow progress of the civil courts, as the evil is rapidly spreading. We have no doubt that the military power has jurisdiction in cases of this kind, and, we presume, will be obliged to exercise it before the draft is completed.

**THE STEAMER FINGAL.**—The capture of the rebel ram Fingal at Savannah by our gunboats, is said to be the first decisive fight which ever occurred between iron-clads. The Fingal was armed with five Enfield 100 pounders, and was, plated with two and a half inch iron, with her pilot-house covered with five inch plate, and proof covered at angles of thirty degrees, and also covered with five inches of plates. She was of course by far the most powerful vessel the rebels had afloat.

**THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—This gallant regiment is permitted a short season of repose after its recent severe fighting marches and battles with the enemy in the rear of Vicksburg. They were at Young's Point on the 11th, as we learn from a letter written by Lieut. Sargent of this city. In 39 days, commencing on the 2d of May, they marched 450 miles, most of the time either skirmishing with the enemy or engaged with him in battle. The Eighth has become one of our veteran regiments.

**THE DEFEAT OF MILROY.**—The Richmond papers claim a brilliant victory at Winchester over Milroy. They say they took many pieces of artillery, 7,000 prisoners, 3,000 horses, and a great number of wagons. This is doubtless an exaggeration, but it was more disastrous than at first reported.

There was a heavy artillery duel on the 12th inst. between the Pawnee and the batteries on Morris Island on our side, and the batteries on Folly Island on the part of the rebels. The result has not transpired.

The rebels report that Gen. Carter has made another raid into East Tennessee with a mounted force of 2,000 men. They tore up the railroad, burnt Lenox Station, together with a large factory.

During Gov. Salomon's visit to General Grant's army, on one occasion he approached too near the rebel works and the sharpshooters gave him notice of the fact by firing at his party. None were hit, although some had very narrow escapes.

Remember the Floral and Strawberry festival, to-night, at Lappin's Hall.

The sixth company of the first negro regiment of the District of Columbia have been mustered into the service.

Mr. J. N. Webster of Illinois, has just invented a machine for stoning cherries, plums, peaches and such fruit. It is said to do the work in admirable style, leaving the fruit, when separated from the stone, as plump looking as before.

**THE WAR SPIRIT IN NEW YORK.**—The war spirit continues with unabated interest. Yesterday the 11th regiment, Col. Maudslayi, the 22d, Col. Aspinwall, the 23d, (Brooklyn), Col. Fyfe, and the 37th, Col. Roome, took their departure from this city for Harrisburg. Gen. Sanford ordered the 4th regiment of artillery to get ready to march, General Couch to furnish all the necessary equipments, on their arrival at his headquarters. A number of other regiments are ready to march to-day, and will be forwarded as soon as they can procure transportation. The soldiers who left yesterday were in excellent spirits, and seemed to be possessed with as much patriotic enthusiasm and military vigor as when they were summoned to respond at the booming of the first rebel gun against Fort Sumter, more than two years ago. The 10th regiment volunteers, or National Zouaves, are progressing favorably with their reorganization, under Colonel Benitz, and they expect to be ready to march, as a militia regiment, with 600 men, on Monday night.—N. Y. Tribune, 19th.

Under the above head the Richmond Whig makes the following remarks, which probably refer to the invasion of the north conducted by Lee.

Day by day the work of the destroyer becomes broader. Two thirds of Virginia, two-thirds of Tennessee, the coasts of North and South Carolina, part of Georgia, nearly all of Florida, Northern Mississippi, Western and Southern Louisiana, a great part of Arkansas and Missouri have already been laid waste, and every hour brings tidings of fresh destruction. Dispatches of Saturday informed us that the enemy had destroyed a million dollars worth of property on the Combahee and stolen a thousand negroes; it was but a few days ago that they ravaged the counties of Mathews in this state, and even while we write tidings come to us that they are burning private houses and destroying every grain of corn they can lay their hands on in the counties of King and Queen.

Enough has been said of the barbarism of this mode of warfare, and too much has to be confessed of the entire impunity with which it is carried on. The outrages and our admonitions of the weakness or the inability of our forces in the field but add to this hellish joy of the foe, without stimulating troops, government or people to the pitch of retributive vengeance. The belt of desolation widens hourly, nor is there much prospect of an abatement of the evil. Citizens complain of the government, which in turn complains of the citizens. Meanwhile, common inquiry is made as to the extent and progress of the invasion of the organized forces of the confederacy.

We may be sure this state of things will continue so long as the war is waged exclusively on confederate soil. Every day the enemy remains in our territory will add to the width of the belt of desolation, and they now fancy themselves out of danger, and will soon discover their mistake.

If a thousand Yankee cavalry can ride entirely through the state of Mississippi without meeting opposition, what is to be like number from going through Virginia, North and South Carolina to Port Royal? Certainly unarmed and unorganized citizens will not hinder them.

The belt of desolation serves many purposes of the Yankee invader. It opens a way to free labor and northern settlers; it diminishes production and concentrates southern population within limits inadequate to their support; it prepares a place for Yankee emigration if peace on the basis of secession is declared. But this is not all. It answers the purpose of a buffer as peace, by interposing a country destitute of supplies between our own and the Yankee border. Thus it is a safeguard against invasion. If Lee would advance, he must move through a desert, dragging immense trains of food behind him. The case is the same with Bragg, with Johnston, with Price.

Indeed, we hear that Price will find it difficult, if not impossible to enter Missouri. In front of our large armies lies a waste, where there is food for neither man nor beast. Girded by a belt of desolation, the north is safe from invasion, the broader the belt the greater the security. As the months waste and the years roll on, the south, unless something be done, will come, in the language of the Scripture, "the abomination of desolation."

We believe that something will be done—the necessity of the case demands it. Imperatively, would that we could be sure that it will be done speedily. The cup can be returned to the lips of the north, drenched with ten-fold bitterness. Mercy to ourselves demands this act of retributive justice to them.

## Wisconsin Railroads.

Much talk had been had between the managers of our roads, in regard to some arrangement, whereby the receipts of all roads running into Milwaukee from the west and northwest, should be prorated, or pooled. This, as the Herald says, should give Milwaukee the control of the trade at fair and remunerative rates. By establishing a scale of prices for passengers and freight, at a uniform rate per mile, it does not require much sagacity to see that Milwaukee, having the advantage of 50 to 100 miles, would secure all that belongs to her. It is useless to expect our railroads to do more than to run on absolute principles of free trade. On such principles Milwaukee will prosper. The Northwestern road, forced to run at the same rates per mile as the Milwaukee roads, would be compelled to become a local road, feeding the Milwaukee roads from all points north of Janesville, and that road attempted to compete for the business that belongs to Milwaukee, by cutting rates, the combined Milwaukee roads could take the freight from and to all connecting points on the Northwestern road for nothing, and still make better earnings than now, because their rates from the river would be beyond competition. Under such a competition, we imagine the real owners of the Northwestern railroad would be glad to sell out. We predict that if the Milwaukee roads do consolidate earnings, that it will not be one year before that the Northwestern road in this state will be owned by the combined Wisconsin roads.

If it be objected to the consolidation that there is danger to Milwaukee interests in such an immense corporation, we answer that these lines of road run from the river to Milwaukee, and in no way can they operate the roads with so much profit to themselves, as to carry their passengers and freight over their whole length. This is an answer to the objection. The common sense of the people will support the consolidation of 150,000,000 worth of railroads are going to operate them in any manner not likely to create the most income, is simply preposterous. If they do operate them on the most selfish principles, Milwaukee will have no cause to complain.

What is true of the business of the roads leading from Milwaukee to the river, is true of the extension into Iowa and Minnesota. The line from Winona west is being constructed through one of the richest regions in the northwest. The business from that road, under a consolidated Wisconsin railroad system, must of a necessity all come to Milwaukee—because, to add 100 miles more transportation to its productions would lessen their value.

So it is with regard to the road now building from McGregor west. This road will have forty miles in operation this coming fall. The business that now flows from McGregor, and the other two are to be forwarded as soon as they can procure transportation. The soldiers who left yesterday were in excellent spirits, and seemed to be possessed with as much patriotic enthusiasm and military vigor as when they were summoned to respond at the booming of the first rebel gun against Fort Sumter, more than two years ago. The 10th regiment volunteers, or National Zouaves, are progressing favorably with their reorganization, under Colonel Benitz, and they expect to be ready to march, as a militia regiment, with 600 men, on Monday night.—N. Y. Tribune, 19th.

Two men named John Van der Wal and John Pennington are on trial at Green Bay, for the alleged murder of Peter Van der Wal, father of the former.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

**NEW YORK, June 22.**  
Admiral Foote's better to-day. "Hopes are entertained of his recovery."  
A published Washington letter says: "An army on Saturday was very active. Several corps took up their march."  
Judge Taney, on Friday last, at Baltimore, gave an opinion that the regulations issued by the secretary of the treasury, on the 28th of August last, relative to the internal commerce, are illegal and void.

A special to the New York Evening Post, from Washington, to-day, says: "All information which our cavalry has been able to obtain, confirms the previous impression, that there is no rebel force of infantry on the side of the Potomac, though they may occupy Ashby and Manassas Gaps. Pleasanton found some at Snicker's Gap. The rebel cavalry force still remains near Middleburg. Our cavalry has been through Thoroughfare Gap, showing that neither Lee nor any of his forces are there, as published."

"Nothing has been seen of the enemy towards Warrenton and beyond, nor south of that place."

"Our army is moving. Hooker is prepared."

"We have unauthenticated reports that the rebel army is retreating down the valley towards Culpepper."

A Baltimore letter says: "Cumberland Md., has been re-possessed by our troops. A reconnaissance to Romney showed no rebel forces in that vicinity. The country between Cumberland and Martinsburg has been laid waste, the railroad track has been destroyed, bridges burned, etc."

All information received from the American office is that the rebel force at Gettysburg and vicinity is only a small scouting party. There are not more than seven or eight thousand rebels in Maryland.

There has been as yet no engagement or demonstration made at Harper's Ferry, and we still hold communication with that point.

HARRISBURG, 6 o'clock p. m., June 21.

To Brig. Gen. Williams: I moved with my command from the river to Middleburg, attacked the rebel cavalry force under Stuart, and steadily drove him all day, inflicting heavy loss at every step. We took two pieces of artillery, one being a Blakely gun, together with three caissons, besides blowing one up. We also captured upwards of sixty prisoners, and more are coming in, including a lieutenant colonel, and major, and five other officers, and a large number of men. A large number of wounded rebels are in the town of Middleburg. They left their dead and wounded on the field. Of the former we saw upwards of twenty. We also took a large number of carbines, and sabres—in fact it was a most disastrous day for the rebel cavalry. Our loss is very small both in men and horses.

[Signed] A. PLEASANTON.

Brig. Gen. Commanding.

CAIRO, June 22.  
Special to Chicago Journal.—The latest news from the army is to the 14th. No important change.

There is considerable excitement at Memphis, in consequence of an anticipated attack by guerrillas.

On Friday last our cavalry had a skirmish with a rebel force in the vicinity of Germantown, in which it is reported 200 rebels were captured. It is also reported that Marmaduke, with a force of 2,000, and two heavy siege guns, is approaching Memphis, on the Arkansas side. On Saturday, government cotton in the city was being rolled down to the river, by a large number of hands, and put on board the transports.

Notwithstanding this, it is hardly probable that the rebels have force enough to attempt the capture of the city. The transport Gen. Anderson this morning brought 328 refugees, mostly women and children, from Memphis. They represent the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. They are a most helpless and wretched set of people. Like the contrabands, they are wholly dependent on the government and charity. They will be sent north, to get food and work, a privilege that is denied to their black fellow-sufferers.

NEW YORK, June 22.

A Baltimore letter of June 21st, in the Philadelphia Press, says that the rebel army up to his left wing rests in Maryland, and to get supplies he has invaded Pennsylvania.

Hooker has pushed his army up so that his right wing rests on Poolesville. The advance into Maryland must be made before the rebel army can give battle.

A Frederick, Md., letter of the 20th, in the Inquirer, says it is not believed that over 10,000 rebels of all arms of the service have crossed into Maryland and Pennsylvania. They are gradually advancing eastward, and will not stop before they reach Monocacy Junction, where they will be in a position to unite with Lee near Point of Rocks, in the vicinity of Nolan's Ford, where he may cross. Maryland Heights will thus be completely invested.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer reports that the rebels are advancing on Gettysburg with 40,000 men and eighteen pieces of artillery. The Philadelphia Press says that the rebel army is also approaching London telegraph station, from the direction of Mercersburg, evidently reconnoitering; and that a scout report rebel artillery planted on Funkstown plank-road, near Hagerstown.

CINCINNATI, June 22.

Special to the Tribune.—A dispatch dated at Hagerstown, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, this afternoon, to the president of the road, says: The rebel army, variously estimated at from 300 to 900, entered Ohio, Indiana, this morning, and attacked a company of some guards and a cavalry company. The cavalry was badly cut up. Gen. Burnside has ordered troops from Indianapolis and New Albany by special train to Orleans.

Gen. Lew. Wallace does not go to Vicksburg, as reported. Not being on duty, he applied to the department for permission to visit Vicksburg, but has received no reply.

He is still here. Holmes says, there is no rebel force in the state, and a skirmish, as reported, in which no one was killed. The Union and peace democrats had a consultation, in which it was agreed that if the soldiers would withdraw the ringleaders would be given up.

The insurgents have given up two of the original prisoners who were arrested by the Union army, and the other two are to be forwarded as soon as they can procure transportation. The soldiers who left yesterday were in excellent spirits, and seemed to be possessed with as much patriotic enthusiasm and military vigor as when they were summoned to respond at the booming of the first rebel gun against Fort Sumter, more than two years ago. The 10th regiment volunteers, or National Zouaves, are progressing favorably with their reorganization, under Colonel Benitz, and they expect to be ready to march, as a militia regiment, with 600 men, on Monday night.—N. Y. Tribune, 19th.

Two men named John Van der Wal and John Pennington are on trial at Green Bay, for the alleged murder of Peter Van der Wal, father of the former.

**St. Louis, June 22.**  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—There is a report on the left-to-day, that guerrillas have appeared on both banks of the river below Cape Girardeau. A captain who came up last night says that there were rumors at Commerce that several copperheads in Egypt had promised to help the Missouri guerrillas.

Major S. S. Henshaw, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, has this morning signed and issued a protest marshaling the district of the frontier, having his headquarters at Springfield.

The guerrillas robbed the town of Leesville, Benton county, last Thursday night, and on Friday were threatening Warsaw, where only a small force is stationed. The commander sent to Sedalia for reinforcements, on Saturday.

Parties who have returned from Jefferson City, and have closely canvassed the subject with members of the state convention, are confident that no emancipation ordinance will be passed, the convention being hopelessly divided into a half-dozen factions, on the details of emancipation.

Yesterday about 900 rebels crossed the river in the neighborhood of Leavenworth, into Indiana. This forenoon they had reached Paoli, in Orange county. Their purpose was said to be to burn the bridges of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad. Troops are moving to intercept them.

**St. Paul, June 22.**  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—Major Hatch of this city, has been authorized by the war department to raise an independent cavalry force which moves against the hostile Indians, without regard to the other military expeditions. He will take about 1,000 men, all mounted. His force will be largely composed of Chippewa Indians and Red river half breeds. Major Hatch proposes to start in about a month, and will move directly and rapidly to Pembina, and from there to occupy such a course as circumstances require. They intend to pursue Little Crow's forces until they kill or capture them, and the arrangements made for rapid movements render it probable. This flying expedition will accomplish more than the slow trains which are now plodding over the plains.

A trader who just arrived in town this afternoon from Fort Perry says Little Crow was there when he left, on the 31st, with sixty warriors and a few squaws, most of them dressed in citizens' clothes taken from their murders. They were well armed with rifles and revolvers. Little Crow asked Gov. Dallas for ammunition but was refused. He claimed to be friendly to the people in the British possessions, and promised not to disturb them unless they joined the Americans. Little Crow claims to have 300 tents at St. Joseph, which would indicate a force of 1,500 warriors. He knows the number that were hung and the number that has been made of the remainder of the Indians were captured. He says he expects our troops will kill him and all his men, but he thinks they will not catch them this season. This party had two white boys who were captives, but the priest at St. Joseph ransomed them.

**HARRISBURG, June 22.**

From all information obtained here it is believed the whole rebel force this side of the Potomac is advancing in this direction. The enemy is advancing in this direction. The troops at Chambersburg are under Gen. Knipe. The outposts of our forces up the valley will fall back to the main army, if closely pursued by large forces of the enemy.

Every preparation is being made to meet them should they decide to move further in this direction.

**MEMPHIS, June 20, via Cairo, 22.**

There have been no arrivals from below since the Edward Walsh.

Yesterday there was a considerable cavalry fight near Lake, 12 miles south of this city. The forces on our side were the 5th Ohio cavalry, who met a confederate force of more than twice their number. Our boys were compelled to go back with heavy loss; the rebels, however, did not pursue very far.

Rumors of a vague and unreliable character are circulating here to-day, to the effect that we may hear the din of battle in our streets at almost any time. Of course no person should be alarmed in these statements, except those of rebel propaganda. A large force of rebels is represented being near the city in Arkansas, but these are mere surmises. Oath-taking is over with. More than 11,000 have complied, and registered themselves as loyal citizens.

**To-day's Report.**

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

**MORNING DISPATCHES.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.  
The Washington Star of this evening contains following special telegram:

MORRIS JUNCTION, June 22.  
The rebels have certainly destroyed every Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridge from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, a distance of 70 miles, thus inflicting very heavy damage on the road. This they have done within the last 36 hours. Gen. Kelley came up with them this morning at Cumberland and drove them out of that town.

It is supposed in this direction that his movements have been successful, and so far the westward progress along the railroad line of their career of devastation. It is reported that heavy firing, supposed to be in the direction of Aldie, was heard during the morning by workmen on the roof of the treasury building.

Special to the Philadelphia Press.—I have just returned from Maryland Heights, that place is strongly defended. No rebels have yet appeared. From immediate authorities I have learned that the rebels are at Little Antietam, about six miles from Harper's Ferry. Their force at that point is not large.

**HARRISBURG, June 22.**

Special to Herald.—There is now no doubt that the enemy is fortifying Hagerstown. They hold the country between Hagerstown and Williamsport with at least a corps—probably Powell's.

Millersburg, 8 miles from Gettysburg, has been occupied, today, by a force of rebels, 20,000 strong. This point is the great center of the Northern Central road, for the purpose of isolating Baltimore. Most of the movable property that could be turned to rebel account was removed before the place was occupied. They will have to fight for the possession of the Northern Central railroad. Communication with Chambersburg is resumed. Gen. Lee is believed to have been baffled in his main object, the capture of Washington.

The progress of the campaign is watched with intense anxiety. The enemy has reoccupied Green Castle, after a skirmish with our cavalry. No further particulars are given. Gen. Couch has received no report of casualties. Troops continue to be concentrated at this point.

**HARRISBURG, June 22.**

Matters are rapidly approaching a crisis. Great secrecy governs all public actions. It would be imprudent to report what is transpiring, especially as important results are to be determined in the next few hours. The enemy is advancing in force upon Green Castle with infantry, artillery and cavalry.

**New York, June 23.**  
Richmond papers give an account of the accidental explosion of the rebel iron clad ram Chattahoochee, which it was intended to make a raid upon our fleet at Appamachicola, in revenge for the capture of the schooner Fashion, laden with cotton, by boats from our squadron; 12 persons were killed, others were badly scalded. The ship filled and sunk near the shore, settling firmly on the bottom."

**NEW YORK, June 23.**  
A Chambersburg special says a detachment of the New York cavalry had a skirmish on Monday afternoon with the rebels, two miles this side of Green Castle. We lost two men, after being charged from Smoketown. The rebels are prepared to make a stand at the point above stated. They had infantry thrown out as skirmishers. The greater portion of the rebel force is six miles beyond Waynesboro, towards Frederick. Rebels have been to Quincy, Tomstown and Mt. Hope.

**NEW YORK, June 23.**

A New Orleans correspondent per the steamer Locust Point, states that our siege batteries have been opened on Fort Blakely, and a continuous rain of shot and shell are being poured into the enemy's works. Several buildings, supposed to contain commissary stores, have been destroyed, and the rebels are known to be suffering some in killed and wounded. An expedition had driven away a force of rebels collected at Clinton. Deserter coming into our lines report the rebel strength at least 10,000, well clothed, but suffering for food. Twenty-five or thirty of our men are daily added to the killed and hurt by the enemy's sharpshooters. Capt. Hart of the gunboat Albatross, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol, while in a state of insanity from fever.

The destruction of the barque Texana, as well as Lenox, by the captured tug Boston, is confirmed.

A rebel telegram from Mobile, 17th, says the rebels repulsed our troops 47 times at Port Hudson, and aid is close at hand; also that a courier arrived at Jackson from Port Hudson, who states that the enemy is punished severely; that the garrison has 60 days provisions, and will hold out to the last.

**SOMERSET, Ky., June 22.**  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—News of much interest is hourly expected, but nothing permissible is transpiring to-day.

**NEW YORK, June 22.**

News reached headquarters to-day that John Morgan, with 5,000 men, had crossed the Cumberland river, near Carthage, last night. Passengers report considerable excitement at Gallatin, having heard a report of 5,000 rebels advancing on that place. Preparations are being made to defend it.

**NEW YORK, June 22.**

The steamer Dudley Buck, from Newbern, arrived.

General Willard negro brigades now number between 2,000 and 3,000. Enlistments range from 30 to 100 per day, and one day they reached 300.

**AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.**

**NEW YORK, June 23.**

Flour dull, and irregular, 54 1/2c lower on western grades. Wheat opened firm and closed dull and drooping, 1.17 1/2c Chicago spring; 1.27 1/2c, 39c Milwaukee corn 70 1/2c. Whisky quiet, 44 1/2c.

A rebel iron-clad Koonauke has been ordered to sea. Probably she may bear the flag of the south Atlantic blockading squadron.

Advices from Wilmington state that there was only one rebel brigade, Clingman's, there; also only one in Charleston, most of the troops have gone west. The Herald has a report from near Vicksburg stating the Col. Hatch of the 2d Iowa cavalry has destroyed the railroad bridges from La Grange to Grenada.

**BALTIMORE, June 22.**

A body of cavalry belonging to Couch's command entered Frederick yesterday afternoon and drove the rebels out. It is believed there are no rebels in Frederick county. Trains left this morning for Frederick and Harper's Ferry.

**NEW YORK, June 23.**

Stocks more active and better. Money and exchange unchanged. Gold 43 1/2. U. S. 6s 68c, coupons 103 1/2. N. O. sugar 11 1/2. N. O. molasses 39 1/2.

**PHILADELPHIA, June 23.**

The Enquirer has the following on its bulletin board: A dispatch has been received this morning that the rebels are advancing in force on Chambersburg.

**HARRISBURG, June 23.**

News from Pittsburgh shows that great excitement exists there. The rebels are reported at Uniontown, 40 miles distant. Business is entirely suspended. We still hold Chambersburg.

**CAPE RACE, June 23.**

The steamer Canada from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown 14th was boarded off here last night. Advices two days later. Breadstuffs, Friday, closed with a declining tendency. Wheat slightly declined, red winter 84 1/2. Corn lower, mixed 22 1/2. Provisions unchanged, except bacon which declined 50 1/2. Lard easier. Ill. C. shares 22 1/2 discount.

Remember the Floral and Strawberry festival, to-night, at Lappin's Hall.

An enthusiastic believer was relating to a septic certain spiritual performances to which he could testify, and among other things, he said that, on one occasion, the spirit of his wife, who had been dead several years, returned to him, and, seating herself upon his knees, put her arms around him, and kissed him, much to his gratification, as he used to do when living. "You do not suppose," he remarked, "that I am deceiving you, and kissed you?" "No," he replied, "but her spirit took possession of the female medium—the furze Mrs. B.—that is to be, you know—and, through her embraced and kissed me!"

**SOLDIERS GOING TO HARTFORD, WASHINGTON.**—Two companies from the 10th regiment, Col. Dill, came in from Madison this morning, and go from here to Hartford, Washington county, where they are to be stationed for a period of time.—Wisc. const.

**ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE DRAFT IN NEW JERSEY.**—In view of several cases of resistance of the enrollment in Newark, a notice was read on Sunday last in all the Roman Catholic churches of that city, by the Rev. Bishop Bayley, advising the people of the government, and with whom the people of the difficulty has arisen, not to make any resistance whatever to the work; that it was the law of the land and must be obeyed; and that the people should give a ready acquiescence to it, and answer promptly and truthfully all questions.

**MILITARY EXERCISES IN PHILADELPHIA.**—In every quarter of the city, during yesterday, the greatest activity in military matters prevailed. Drums and fife could be heard in almost every direction, with music of a more expensive character. Large companies of men could be seen marching in every direction, at the top of the drum, and there appeared to be the greatest enthusiasm pervading the entire community.

The recruiting was lively, and large accessions were made to the ranks of the various regiments.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**ORDERED TO LEAVE.**—All the gamblers in Cincinnati have been ordered to leave within fifteen days.

## ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Santa Clara county, California, has voted to subscribe \$100,000 to the Pacific railroad stock. All the counties along the route have now subscribed their proportion, making \$2,000,000 in all subscribed by the state.

The Whitewater Register says that over 4,000 sheep have been washed in the river at that place the present season.

At St. Paul, Minn., on the 14th inst., the thermometer stood at 100 degrees in the shade. There is a great drought in that region.

There is a story in Baltimore papers, told by a refugee from Richmond, that the rebel near Merrimac had tried her speed and made but four knots an hour. Two other iron-clads are to be done in September. The probabilities are that these are lies, and the refugee a spy sent out by order of Davis.

Brig. Gen. Totten, Meigs, and Marlin, Col. Townsend, Judge Advocate General Holt, and Capt. Scott, as recorder, compose a board which met at Washington on Tuesday to settle the question of precedence of rank raised by Major Gen. Butler, as between himself and Maj. Gen. McClellan, Fremont, Banks, and Dix.

The Wisconsin says: Emigrants, in large numbers, are now arriving here daily. It looks like the old times when there was such a hegin to this country years ago.—Many of them are now after the freehomesteads.











By this court, made on the 26th day of November 1911, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants. I will sell at public auction

**THIRTH DAY OF JULY, 1888.**

ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the sidewalk in front of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in the city of Janesville, all that certain piece, parcel, lot or tract of land, situate in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, known and distinguished as part of the west half of section one, township two north, range twelve east, containing situated acres of land and being a square piece of land situated in the north-east corner of said section one, to so much and such part thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount due of and for said judgment, to-wit:

J. T. FENNELL, Sheriff, Rock Co.  
CONSELER & JAFFE, Attys., Janesville, Wis.

**SOUTH FIRST STREET.**

Specifications for Grading, Paving Gutters and building Curbwalks on South First Street, between Madison and Adams Streets, in the City of Janesville, Wis.

**GRADING.**—The road bed will be 30 feet in width between the paving of the gutters, and the center line of the road bed will be 18 inches above the bottom of the gutter. The surface of the road bed will be crowned and uniform in surface, rising regular from the bottom of the gutters to said center line. The surface of the road bed will be finished to the satisfaction, nothing being allowed for earth in embankment, surfacing, etc.

The work of the employment will be taken care of by the contractor, and the contractor will be taken care of by the contractor from the sides of the road, and in such manner as to be in accordance with the specifications, and to be in accordance with the specifications and a grade for sidewalks.

[illegible]

10  
 11  
 12  
 13  
 14  
 15  
 16  
 17  
 18  
 19  
 20  
 21  
 22  
 23  
 24  
 25  
 26  
 27  
 28  
 29  
 30  
 31  
 32  
 33  
 34  
 35  
 36  
 37  
 38  
 39  
 40  
 41  
 42  
 43  
 44  
 45  
 46  
 47  
 48  
 49  
 50  
 51  
 52  
 53  
 54  
 55  
 56  
 57  
 58  
 59  
 60  
 61  
 62  
 63  
 64  
 65  
 66  
 67  
 68  
 69  
 70  
 71  
 72  
 73  
 74  
 75  
 76  
 77  
 78  
 79  
 80  
 81  
 82  
 83  
 84  
 85  
 86  
 87  
 88  
 89  
 90  
 91  
 92  
 93  
 94  
 95  
 96  
 97  
 98  
 99  
 100  
 101  
 102  
 103  
 104  
 105  
 106  
 107  
 108  
 109  
 110  
 111  
 112  
 113  
 114  
 115  
 116  
 117  
 118  
 119  
 120  
 121  
 122  
 123  
 124  
 125  
 126  
 127  
 128  
 129  
 130  
 131  
 132  
 133  
 134  
 135  
 136  
 137  
 138  
 139  
 140  
 141  
 142  
 143  
 144  
 145  
 146  
 147  
 148  
 149  
 150  
 151  
 152  
 153  
 154  
 155  
 156  
 157  
 158  
 159  
 160  
 161  
 162  
 163  
 164  
 165  
 166  
 167  
 168  
 169  
 170  
 171  
 172  
 173  
 174  
 175  
 176  
 177  
 178  
 179  
 180  
 181  
 182  
 183  
 184  
 185  
 186  
 187  
 188  
 189  
 190  
 191  
 192  
 193  
 194  
 195  
 196  
 197  
 198  
 199  
 200  
 201  
 202  
 203  
 204  
 205  
 206  
 207  
 208  
 209  
 210  
 211  
 212  
 213  
 214  
 215  
 216  
 217  
 218  
 219  
 220  
 221  
 222  
 223  
 224  
 225  
 226  
 227  
 228  
 229  
 230  
 231  
 232  
 233  
 234  
 235  
 236  
 237  
 238  
 239  
 240  
 241  
 242  
 243  
 244  
 245  
 246  
 247  
 248  
 249  
 250  
 251  
 252  
 253  
 254  
 255  
 256  
 257  
 258  
 259  
 260  
 261  
 262  
 263  
 264  
 265  
 266  
 267  
 268  
 269  
 270  
 271  
 272  
 273  
 274  
 275  
 276  
 277  
 278  
 279  
 280  
 281  
 282  
 283  
 284  
 285  
 286  
 287  
 288  
 289  
 290  
 291  
 292  
 293  
 294  
 295  
 296  
 297  
 298  
 299  
 300  
 301  
 302  
 303  
 304  
 305  
 306  
 307  
 308  
 309  
 310  
 311  
 312  
 313  
 314  
 315  
 316  
 317  
 318  
 319  
 320  
 321  
 322  
 323  
 324  
 325  
 326  
 327  
 328  
 329  
 330  
 331  
 332  
 333  
 334  
 335  
 336  
 337  
 338  
 339  
 340  
 341  
 342  
 343  
 344  
 345  
 346  
 347  
 348  
 349  
 350  
 351  
 352  
 353  
 354  
 355  
 356  
 357  
 358  
 359  
 360  
 361  
 362  
 363  
 364  
 365  
 366  
 367  
 368  
 369  
 370  
 371  
 372  
 373  
 374  
 375  
 376  
 377  
 378  
 379  
 380  
 381  
 382  
 383  
 384  
 385  
 386  
 387  
 388  
 389  
 390  
 391  
 392  
 393  
 394  
 395  
 396  
 397  
 398  
 399  
 400  
 401  
 402  
 403  
 404  
 405  
 406  
 407  
 408  
 409  
 410  
 411  
 412  
 413  
 414  
 415  
 416  
 417  
 418  
 419  
 420  
 421  
 422  
 423  
 424  
 425  
 426  
 427  
 428  
 429  
 430  
 431  
 432  
 433  
 434  
 435  
 436  
 437  
 438  
 439  
 440  
 441  
 442  
 443  
 444  
 445  
 446  
 447  
 448  
 449  
 450  
 451  
 452  
 453  
 454  
 455  
 456  
 457  
 458  
 459  
 460  
 461  
 462  
 463  
 464  
 465  
 466  
 467  
 468  
 469  
 470  
 471  
 472  
 473  
 474  
 475  
 476  
 477  
 478  
 479  
 480  
 481  
 482  
 483  
 484  
 485  
 486  
 487  
 488  
 489  
 490  
 491  
 492  
 493  
 494  
 495  
 496  
 497  
 498  
 499  
 500  
 501  
 502  
 503  
 504  
 505  
 506  
 507  
 508  
 509  
 510  
 511  
 512  
 513  
 514  
 515  
 516  
 517  
 518  
 519  
 520  
 521  
 522  
 523  
 524  
 525  
 526  
 527  
 528  
 529  
 530  
 531  
 532

OF THE COURT FOR THE ROCK COUNTY.  
 Trust Munn, pin, age Stephen O Spaulding and others.  
 \$T\$ purr and, by virtue of a Judgment of the Court  
 clove and was returned in the above named  
 \$T\$ (specially appointed by said Court, the undersigned  
 case, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder  
 of the front of the Rock County lands, in June  
 \$T\$ M, DAY of September, 1863,  
 at 12 o'clock P. M. all that parcel of real estate particu-  
 larly described as follows: eight acres of land situate  
 in the north west corner of the south west quarter of  
 beginning at a point in the north east corner of the  
 or section thirty (30), in Township three (3) north  
 Range thirteen (13) East, in Rock County, Wisconsin,  
 and in a corner of the south west and north west  
 called, south 20° 30' west, two chains and three  
 four fives from the section line on the north side

[illegible][illegible]

William Grimes, plaintiff, against Nelson L. Rome and ——— Rome his wife, Henry E. House and ——— Rome his wife, Defendants.  
The State of Wisconsin, to each of the above defendants.  
YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, to which you are a party, by filing a written answer thereto with the clerk of the court in and for the County of Rock County, Wisconsin, on or before the 22nd day of March, 1903, and of which copy is hereunto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer in duplicate on the undersigned at his office in Janesville, Wisconsin, to the effect that you are a party to the complaint on or before the day of April, 1903, and of which copy is hereunto annexed, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time above specified, the plaintiff may take such action as he may deem proper to answer the said complaint without further notice to you, and the court may make such order as it may deem proper to give effect to the relief demanded in the complaint.

[STATE] H. K. WILTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.  
COUNTY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN.  
In the matter of the estate of James Harris, deceased.  
Reading and filing in instruments in writing and in duplicate, and the same being duly proved, and the same being duly proved, late of the City of Janesville, in and for the County of Rock County, Wisconsin, to each of the above defendants.

[illegible][illegible]

examination and allowance, notice is hereby given  
 that the undersigned will, at his office in the city of  
 Amesville, in said county, on the ninth day of Decem-  
 ber next, between the hours of ten o'clock A M and  
 three o'clock P M, receive, examine and adjust all  
 claims and demands of all persons against said de-  
 ceased.—June 9th 1863  
 J. L. J. AMOS P. PRICHARD, County Judge.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING  
 NEATLY EXECUTED AT HIS OFFICE.



a judgment of foreclosure and sale of made on the 28th day of November, the above named plaintiff and against defendants, I will sell at public auction, to-wit: on

18th DAY OF JULY, 1883,

the forenoon of that day, on the side of the Central Hook of Wisconsin, in the town of, all that certain piece, parcel or tract lying and being in the city of Janesville of the State of Wisconsin, and designated as part of the west half of quarter of section one in town two north east, containing eighteen acres of land and one piece of land situated on the north side of west half of section one, township two north east, range north west

ment to satisfy the amount due on  
-dated May 30, 1883.  
G. T. PHILLIPS, Sheriff, Rock Co.  
Rock, Ark. my30.7w

the ground for the sidewalks, and the  
from the excavations to be made  
and does not exceed 300 feet it will be  
earth, and the sidewalks, and beds  
or the cubic yard, for every 100 feet over  
for the road bed it is to be earth and clay  
to be used.  
The gutters, one on each side of said  
six feet in width at the top and eight  
in the lowest point.  
The sidewalks, paved with good sound stone  
and gravel, and in such manner as to  
be level with the gutter. The shape of  
and the manner of laying the stone  
o, will be such as the aldermen of said  
city may determine.  
The paving will be estimated by the  
will incur in the construction of the  
stone, hauling and turning same, &c., &c.  
The bed for the sidewalks, on each

of other good material, and will continue, as near as may be with like center rest; the said works are to be made of iron and ready to be put in place.

At the southern intersection of Wisconsin streets with said South side there are to be stone crosswalks three feet wide and of stone laid to the one foot and a half in length, all well laid.

To be done under the direction of the third ward.—Dated April 10th, 1863.

W. W. COLLINGS, J. Alderman 34 Ward

Notations filed April 10th, 1863.

ANDREW BOSS, JR., City Clerk.

JUDICIAL COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

Alvin Mizer, L. Fifeid, D. Fifeid, A. Alden and Almon Watkins, vs. and by virtue of the judgment of fore-

On the 2nd day of JULY, 1869,  
The Clerk in the afternoon of that day  
advised mortgaged premises, to wit:  
Lot 10 situated to the town of the county  
of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and  
described as the west half the west half  
of section 34 of township 37 north range  
(S), range N thirteen (13), containing  
80 acres less - Dated June 26, 1869.  
H. T. PETER, Sheriff  
County of Rock county Wis.

COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure rendered in the above action on June, 1935, the undivided, aforesaid property was sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, to the Rock County Bank, in January, 1936.

ON THE 14<sup>th</sup> DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1935,

ALL that parcel of real estate particularly described as follows: viz: a certain tract or parcel of land bounded as follows: to the northwest fractional quarter (30), in township three (3) north, range one (1) east, in section twenty (20) of the January, and Milton road in 26° 30' west, four chains and thirty-one (31) links; to the north side of said section, parallel with the south side of said section 30 slate 4 chains and

thence south and parallel with the  
the said section line to the south  
and sixty-three links, thence west  
and foremost section line on the north side  
two chains and seventeen links to  
the said section line, thence about  
and laid eight chains and fifty links to  
the beginning, containing 14 acres, reserving  
the first and second sections of the east and  
highway—Dated June 6th, 1886.  
W. A. LAWRENCE, Referee, &c.

COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

W. H. M. vs. Stephen C. Spaulding and  
others, debtors.

and by virtue of a judgment of fore-  
closure rendered in the above action on  
June, 1883, the undersigned, a referee  
in said case, would cause the same to be  
sold, to the highest bidder, at the front  
Rock County Bank, in Janesville, in said

DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863,  
at, all that parcel of real estate particu-  
larly follows: that that part of the north-  
quarter of section thirty (30), in town-  
ship thirteen (13) east, in  
vicinity, bounded as follows: Beginning  
in the center of the Jawsville and Mil-  
l-dale south 20° 30' west four chains and  
thence the second corner of said sec-  
tion, thence east parallel with section  
line side of said section 30 sixteen chains  
thence north and parallel with  
section line of said section thirty  
and sixty-three links, thence west  
and parallel section line on north side of  
said section thirty and sixty-three links to  
the road. Thence north 20° 30' east and  
along said chain and fifty links to the  
line, containing 14 acres, excepting and  
reserving a strip of land on the west  
sides for a highway.—Dated June 10th,

W. A. LAWRENCE,  
Referee, &c.

COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

I, J. H. Puff, sgt. Nelson L. Rouse and \_\_\_\_\_  
vs. Henry P. Rouse and \_\_\_\_\_ Rouse his  
wife, defending and the People of the State of  
Wisconsin, to each of the above defendants  
they are summoned and are required to answer  
the office of the plaintiff in this action, which  
office of the clerk of said court May  
which a copy is here by served upon  
a copy of your answer to said com-  
plainter at his office in Janesville in  
within twenty days after the service here-  
of this copy of such answer to said com-  
plainter within the time aforesaid,  
this action will apply to said court for  
the complaint in this action.

W. A. LAWRENCE, Referee, &c.

H. K. WHITTON, Plff's Att'y.

[illegible]

**COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.**  
of the estate of William Holmes, deceased.

and filing an instrument in writing, to be the last will and testament of the estate of the city of Janesville, in said county, containing the position of Oa hereinafter, of said city, representing that she died at her residence in said city on April, 1861, leaving said instrument, and the same may be read and heard before this court, at the office thereof, in the city of Janesville in said county, on Monday of any next, at ten o'clock, after which time the same may be ordered and the persons interested by publishing a notice for three weeks successively, once in each day of the morning, in the newspapers, a daily newspaper printed and City.—Dated June 8th, 1863.

**NOTICE TO Creditors.**  
COURT OF ROCK COUNTY,  
the estate of Philip Mooley, deceased,  
may concern:  
Administration having been issued to Philip Garrold, and six months having expired to present their claims for allowance, notice is hereby given accordingly, at his office in the city of Chicago; on the 1st day of December, the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and M. receive, examine and adjust all the claims of all persons against said deceased.  
**JOS. P. PRICHARD, County Judge.**  
**KINDS OF PRINTING  
EXECUTED AT HIS OFFICE**